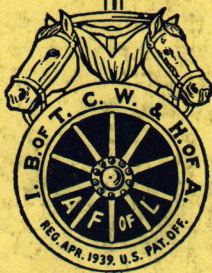


# *The* INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

JANUARY, 1942



*Official Magazine*  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS... CHAUFFEURS  
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

## *In This Issue*

	Page
Teamsters on Burma Road.....	1
Drivers Milk Cows.....	4
STRIKES ARE OVER!.....	8
Triple Play on Mason-Dixon.....	11
Leave Bread Alone.....	18
The South Sees the Light.....	23
"Union" Opposes Picketing.....	31
Long War Faces Nation.....	35
U. S. Communists Hurt Russia.....	37

We do not accept advertising





## Happy New Year!

**H**APPY NEW YEAR! This greeting may have a hollow sound to a nation at war. But war is an incident, while such greetings are traditional and their sentiment will live long after the rising sun has set on the Empire of Japan.

And so we say "Happy New Year," not only to the vast International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but to our fellow Americans at arms. We say so in the full knowledge that the year of 1942, born in a cradle of steel, will bring deep sorrow and suffering to the homes of America.

But this year of 1942, baptized with blood and tears, will set in motion the forces that will ultimately bring freedom and happiness to our world.

History may record it as truly a Happy New Year, perhaps not for us, but for those who will follow us.

The last year has been kind to the Teamsters' Union. Wages and working conditions have been steadily improved for the membership. And in November, the roster hit an all-time high of 600,000 members, making us the largest labor union in the world.

This entire membership is now mobilized behind President Roosevelt and the defense of the territory and ideals of the United States. The New Year will make heavy demands upon us. Our 600,000 members will be called to man battleships, to carry bayonets and to keep the supplies for our armed forces rolling rapidly to their destinations.

The Teamsters' Union does not shrink from any demands that will be made upon it for the protection of our country and the perpetuation of its principles.

We will sail the ships, shoot the guns and deliver the goods.

The records of the last war show that Teamsters can do these things efficiently. And the evidence of their valor and sacrifice is written in imperishable letters on the crosses that dot the fields of Flanders and Picardy.

We did our stuff then. We will do it again, now.

The year of 1942 may call upon us and all other citizens to suspend some of the rights we have always enjoyed. We will do that, too. We will voluntarily suspend our rights temporarily and in doing that, we will protect them permanently.

The record is clear on that point, too. For more than a year, the Teamsters' Union, realizing the gravity of the international situation, has banned defense strikes as a matter of policy. Only in instances where employers have tried to use the emergency as a source of personal profit have we struck. And then, we have struck hard.

The Teamsters' Union relies on the employers to show the same patriotism and to make the same sacrifices that we shall make.

And if America can come out of this valley of death with the same understanding and unity that exists today, many Happy New Years will unfold before us.



# The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



*Official Magazine*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS  
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

JANUARY, 1942

Number 2

## U. S. Teamsters Keep 'em Rolling *On the Burma Road*

Office of Publication

222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

Lester M. Hunt, Assistant Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,  
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the  
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage  
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917,  
authorized on July 8, 1918.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.00 | Single Copies 20 Cents  
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Published Monthly

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E.  
Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary-Treasurer, JOHN M. GILLES-  
PIE, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, M. J. CASHAL, Room 712,  
265 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,  
536 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.

Third Vice-President, LESLIE G. GOUDIE, 216  
S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech  
St., St. Paul, Minn.

Fifth Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 3546 Page  
Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth Vice-President, JOHN J. CONLIN, 89 Adams  
St., Hoboken, N. J.

Seventh Vice-President, THOMAS J. FARRELL,  
217 West 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Eighth Vice-President, DAVE BECK, 552 Denny  
Way, Seattle, Wash.

Ninth Vice-President, EDWARD CRUMBOCK, 105  
Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### TRUSTEES

NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 362 Park St., Dor-  
chester, Mass.

MILTON DOLL, 217 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN O'BRIEN, 4217 South Halsted St., Chicago,  
Ill.

SEVENTEEN hundred American Teamsters have been sent to the Orient, since war broke out, to handle the hazardous job of keeping supplies rolling over the Burma Road to keep China fighting.

This surprising information of the important role Teamsters are playing to win the war, was revealed by Richard J. Beamish, member of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, speaking to the Pennsylvania Commercial Drivers' Conference in Harrisburg on December 15.

These 1,700 Teamsters sent to the Orient will work under Clarence Bowman, former Philadelphia truck driver, who has been called to Burma to supervise the job of speeding supplies to China, Commissioner Beamish told the Pennsylvania Teamsters.

### Tough Men for Tough Job

And one of his first steps was to call for American Teamsters. He wanted tough men to handle a tough job. And the Teamsters responded. Still more Teamsters will follow the original 1,700 as the Burma road carries an increasing stream of munitions and supplies to our Chinese allies, according to Commissioner Beamish. He praised the courage of the truck



drivers who answered the call to active duty.

One reason for assigning American Teamsters to the Burma road job is probably because of their great skill and experience with modern trucks. Reports from the Orient are that while the native drivers have shown exceptional bravery in driving forward under Japanese air attack, they do not understand the operation and care of American equipment.

The result has been enormous damage by improper handling.

"The Teamsters are doing more for national defense than any other part of American industry," Commissioner Beamish said. "And they will be called on for still greater contributions. Twenty-five per cent of our new army will be truck drivers and motor mechanics. A knowledge of mechanics is vital in this modern war of ma-

chines. I might remind you that it was a Dublin truck driver who became the outstanding pilot ace of the Royal Air Force in this war."

### Will Donate Blood

After hearing Commissioner Beamish, the Pennsylvania Teamsters then demonstrated that they do not intend to confine their activities to fighting. They unanimously approved a plan to donate their blood to a reserve supply for emergency transfusions for the army and navy.

And as a further demonstration of their unswerving loyalty to their country in time of war, the conference, representing 75,000 Teamsters in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey, passed unanimously the following Declaration of Principles presented by their general counsel, Sidney G. Handler:

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

On this anniversary date of our most treasured heritage as free-born Americans, The Bill of Rights, we, together with all other free peoples throughout the world, are fighting to preserve our liberty and "our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency."

Beset, as we are, on all sides by the vicious onslaughts of the most ruthless aggressors that man has ever known, we dedicate our lives to the preservation of those propositions embodied in our most sacred trust to mankind, The Bill of Rights.

To effectuate our purpose, We Pledge:

That we will faithfully carry our share of the responsibility which rests upon us as freedom-loving Americans and will fulfill our obligations to our country.

That we will perform the tasks assigned to us in the fulfillment of our government's policy to speed up industrial production and expand our nation's plant capacity.

That we will be in readiness and prepared at all times to serve our nation in any manner and at any task which the circumstances may require.

That we will work ceaselessly to gain, maintain and preserve unity among our fellow men, both within and without the ranks of labor.

That we will devote all the time and energies which are not consumed by particular tasks assigned to us, to the performance of such things as will aid and assist our nation in its hour of need.

That we will not deviate from these purposes until our enemies have been defeated and freedom, enlightenment and peace shall return to all men.



# Unions Buy Eastern Apples

By E. J. Donohoe  
Editor of The Washington Teamster

**M**OVING under cover of the war-time emergency, the Associated Farmers have opened a drive against the Teamsters' Union to establish in the Inland Empire of Eastern Washington State the same kind of labor conditions that exist in the Island Empire of Japan.

Apparently the Associated Farmers admire the Japanese technique of hitting in the dark; and low. At least they are practicing it in an effort to set up an industrial mikado in the agricultural district where some 2,000 Yakima Valley workers are on strike.

The strike has been in progress for several weeks and has no remote connection with national defense. The strikers are asking merely for limit of 12 hours work in one day at a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

## 12-Hour Day Too Short

But the Associated Farmers won't even consent to a 12-hour working day. It leaves the employees too much time to think about what they could buy with a living wage, if they had it.

Through the closed shop which the Associated Farmers operate in the Yakima Valley, they are practicing coercion to prevent any of the 22 packing firms involved in the strike from signing up with the Fruit, Vegetable Packers and Warehousemen's Union.

They have branded the products of the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company as unfair. As a matter of fact, the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company is the only company operating in the Yakima Valley which has signed a contract with the union.

It is the only company which mar-

kets fair apples from Yakima. The other apples are as poisonous to organized labor as the arsenic they spray the orchards with in Yakima.

## Buy Eastern Apples

Since word of the Yakima fight against the Teamsters has spread, unions in other parts of the country are starting a campaign to popularize the sweet, tasty Eastern apples which are not doused in poisonous compounds.

The arsenic spray is used to get rid of vermin and insects, but the Yakima Valley is still infested with Associated Farmers.

The Teamsters aroused the wrath of the phoney farmers when they supported the demands of the packing warehouse union. However, neither of these unions has any quarrel with the farmers who actually grow the apples.

Their quarrel is with the brokers who market the apples, and who are as hardboiled with farmers as they are with their employees. In fact, the Teamsters proved their friendship for the dirt farmers when the European war broke out, and the farmers were faced with ruin.

## Teamsters Saved Farmers

Because of the loss of foreign markets, a surplus loomed and the brokers were about to drop the price and buy the apples for less than the cost of production.

It was then that Dave Beck and the Seattle Teamsters stepped into the picture to save the farmers. They spent thousands of dollars in a cam-



paign to create a domestic demand and market the surplus.

They sold millions of apples and kept the price up. And the farmer made a profit instead of going bankrupt.

The apple brokers resented that, as they resent the Teamsters helping the fruit warehouse workers now.

They are now picturing the Teamsters as enemies of the farmers and say they are trying to take away their profits. But the dirt farmers remember what the Teamsters did for them.

And if there is any doubt in the farmers' minds as to who makes the profits on their apples, let them glance at the pictures on the opposite page.

## *Drivers Milk Cows . . Farmers Milk Drivers*

**M**EN who put in a day's work as truckdrivers, and another day's work as farm hands—all in the same day—are destroying wage scales and working conditions on WPA projects in Minnesota.

Unless the situation is remedied by federal action, it may jeopardize union conditions throughout the entire Middle West.

The condition was exposed by General Drivers' Union No. 544 of Minneapolis, which forwarded a batch of affidavits to International Headquarters in Indianapolis as proof of its charges.

### **Flynn Takes Action**

The affidavits show that independent truck owners are unable to get WPA work except by underbidding farmers who use their truck drivers to milk the cows and swill the hogs.

Against this kind of competition, the independent truck owner hasn't got a chance, according to the protest received from Sidney L. Brennan, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 544.

After reading the charges and the affidavits sent by Mr. Brennan, Thomas E. Flynn, acting for the General President, forwarded the evi-

dence to legislative headquarters of the Teamsters in Washington, D. C., with the request that it receive immediate action.

One of the affidavits is typical of men working in farming areas. This man was employed by a smart farmer of Osseo, Minn. The farmer figured he could make more money if his men worked longer hours and showed more versatility.

### **A Milk Maid's Touch**

So he hired men who had the strong arm of a truck driver and the supple fingers of a milkmaid.

They reported for work at 5 a. m. to caress the cows. Then, after an eight-hour day on the truck, the drivers returned to the barns to work until 9 p. m.

And for this work the farmer paid \$2 per day!

The farmer operated three trucks on WPA projects. He got the job because he bid lower than any of the independent truck owners. Under existing conditions, no truck owner can get a WPA job if he bids more than 90 cents an hour, according to Mr. Brennan.

These abuses have sprung up under



**Here Is The Real Picture Behind**

## *Washington's Yakima Apples*



These two Yakima, Wash., houses tell the story of the apple strike in the Pacific Northwest. The mansion at the top is a typical residence of the apple aristocracy—the brokers. These mansions are built with the profits the brokers make off the farmers' crops, and the wages they hold out on their employees who live across the tracks in squalid shacks like the one below the mansion.



the competitive bidding system inaugurated by the WPA after Harry Hopkins resigned as national administrator in 1939 to become the confidential assistant of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Flynn said he was confident that the government would take steps to protect the independent truck owner.

"We have no quarrel with the principle of competitive bidding," he said. "We realize that the government must protect itself against unscrupulous persons who would stuff their pockets with defense funds. But where any system leads to such flagrant abuse as this has in these instances, we are certain the government will modify the system to protect the independent truck owners and the American standard of living."

The federal government may also be interested in the fact that the Osseo farmer made no deductions from his payroll for unemployment or social security taxes.

## *Now it's "Wisconsin Teamster"* —Also "Pennsylvania Teamster"

**N**ow comes the *Wisconsin Teamster* as the official weekly publication of the Wisconsin State Drivers' Conference.

The paper was formerly the *Wisconsin Driver*. Its name was changed to follow the trend set by Washington, Minnesota, Indiana and Arizona in adopting the name "Teamster" for their state publications, according to Editor Harold Newton.

Following rapidly the Wisconsin action, the Pennsylvania Commercial Drivers' conference met on December 15 and unanimously voted to change the name of their paper from the *Commercial Driver* to the *Pennsylvania Teamster*.

The national magazine is happy to fall in step in that parade and starts the new year as the INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, in recognition of the pioneering efforts of the state papers and in tribute to those original horse-driving Teamsters, who made us what we are today.

Like the INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, none of the bona fide state papers of

the Teamsters' Union accept advertising. They do not believe that the policy of their papers should be influenced by advertisers, or that the name of their union should be used by promoters to shake down employers.

### Oregon Plans Paper

Reports from the West are that the Portland Joint Council is considering the publication of an *Oregon Teamster* to join the growing chain of state newspapers operated by affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Los Angeles Joint Council has already started a paper of its own, known as the *Southern California Teamster*, which made its bow last month.

The establishment of such papers is strongly favored by the international officers who saw practical demonstration of the value of these publicity weapons during the radical raid on the Minneapolis Teamsters last summer.

The *Minnesota Teamster* was born



in the heat of that conflict and through its efforts in exposing the motives, records and activities of the conspirators, it was a great factor in the final victory.

"I cannot recommend too strongly the establishment of state newspapers under competent and experienced editorial direction," declared John M. Gillespie, general secretary-treasurer of the International.

### Utah Needs Help

"The *Minnesota Teamster* proved its tremendous value in the radical raid, and the *Washington Teamster* scored again in the vigorous and intelligent fight it made against the Associated Farmers in the Yakima Valley of Washington state.

"A similar paper would be a powerful ally in Utah where the Teamsters are under attack by open shop interests and the leaders of the Mormon church."

Because the anti-union elements in Utah control the press and radio, it has been difficult for the Salt Lake City Teamsters to get their message

to the public through any local medium of publicity, Mr. Gillespie pointed out.

The American Labor Citizen of San Francisco, official publication of the American Federation of Labor for

the eleven Western states, sprang to the aid of the striking Teamsters in Salt Lake and gave them enormous assistance.

But if its efforts had been supplemented by a local Teamster paper, its effectiveness would have been still greater.

Mr. Gillespie said that from now on the anti-union campaign will increase in venom. The Teamsters, as the strongest labor organization in the country, will be the first point of attack, not only by industrialists, but by rival unions jealous of the Teamsters' power and influence.

He anticipates this drive will reach its peak in the economic readjustment following the war.

"We should not wait until we are in the midst of a battle to lay in our ammunition," Mr. Gillespie said. "We should begin to prepare now."

### Asa Campbell Dies

The funeral of Asa Campbell in New York recently attested the high regard in which he was held by his associates and the members who repeatedly elected him to responsible office.

The services were attended by M. J. Cashal, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and by other ranking officials of the organization in the East.

Mr. Campbell was secretary-treasurer of Local No. 282, building material drivers, of New York City, a post he had filled capably for many years. His death brought many expressions of regret from business men who respected him, as well as from the members who honored him.

### Plan Now, To Avoid Depression

To avoid another disastrous depression after this war, the Department of Commerce is making a study of expenditures by cities for permanent improvements.

The previous practice has been to spend in times of prosperity and curtail in times of depression. By reversing the process, federal authorities believe that local governments can take up much of the slack after the war.

Such a move has already started in Seattle on the recommendation of a Teamster-Councilman, Paul Revelle. The city is now delaying all but necessary projects until after the war, according to Mayor Earl Millikin.



## C.I.O. and A.F.L. Agree *Strikes are Over*

THE Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have united in a common cause to win a war that threatens not only their mutual existence, but the existence of everything for which Americans have always stood ready to fight.

This was the heartening news that came from the Industry-Labor conference room in Washington, D. C., on December 22, as the representatives of employers and employees prepared to reconvene to cope with the war-time emergency problem handed them by President Roosevelt.

The result of the conference up to that time was the unanimous agreement of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to outlaw all strikes for the duration of the war.

It was a sensational decision made by men who have always zealously guarded the rights of labor. It was made as a contribution to a greater right—the right of all Americans to live in freedom and security.

### America Really First

Therefore, to defeat the foes advancing on the United States from across both oceans, American labor has suspended the right to strike against American industry.

From now on it will strike only at the bloody banners of the Swastika and the Rising Sun.

Another optimistic aspect of the conference is that it was the first time in recent years that officials of labor's embattled factions have met together to meet a common problem with common understanding.

The Industry-Labor conference comprised 24 men, divided equally between

labor and industry. The labor delegation, in turn, was equally divided between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. Its function was to map out a plan to govern both industry and labor for the duration of the war.

The A. F. of L. delegation comprised President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, Vice-President Daniel J. Tobin, Vice-President Matthew Woll, President John Coyne of the Building Trades department and President John P. Frey of the Metal Trades department.

### For Maximum Production

The C. I. O. delegation was headed by President Philip Murray and John L. Lewis.

The complete text of the plan they presented, providing for a National War Labor Board to handle all disputes, follows:

"This conference desires to express its deep appreciation of the need of establishing cooperative relations between labor and management as the best guarantee for achieving the maximum production of war materials required in the victory war program.

"Toward this end, this conference recommends the establishment of the following machinery for the peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes, and indorses the following principles as being most conducive toward the attainment of stabilized industrial relations:

"1. Conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration shall be the method relied upon for the achievement of industrial peace.

"2. Disputes arising between employers and labor unions representing



# *Until War is Over* **Victory Comes First**

the employees shall be adjusted in the following manner:

## **Recommends War Board**

"A. Disputes may arise either under a collective bargaining agreement or in regard to terms and conditions of a renewal thereof, or in connection with the consummation of an initial collective bargaining agreement where none has existed theretofore.

"B. In the case of any such dispute, the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement, where existing, must first be completely exhausted in connection with the settlement of any such dispute, including arbitration, if so provided therein.

"C. The President of the United States shall establish by executive order a National War Labor Board comprised of an equal number of representatives of industry and organized labor and one representative of the public, who shall act as chairman.

"Any dispute which has not been settled in the foregoing manner may be certified to the National War Labor Board by the chairman, either upon the request of the Secretary of Labor or upon application of either party to the dispute.

## **Findings Made Public**

"The board, in accordance with the rules and regulations which it shall promulgate, shall make every reasonable effort, including voluntary arbitration, to assist the parties to adjust and settle the dispute and make the necessary arrangements therefor. In the event the board cannot adjust the dispute, it shall submit to the parties,

and make public, its findings and recommendations.

"D. In no event shall the National War Labor Board attempt to adjust a controversy where there is, by agreement or federal law, a means of settlement.

"E. In the case of any labor dispute not adjusted under a collective bargaining agreement, the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, operating under the direction of the National Labor War Board, shall attempt to bring about a mutually satisfactory adjustment between the parties. Increased appropriations should be made available to the Conciliation Service in order that it may be able to function on an expanded basis and provide the necessary and adequate facilities.

## **Settle in 30 Days**

"F. Cases within the jurisdiction of the board shall be brought to final adjustment as expeditiously as possible. In all cases, final adjustment of all issues in dispute shall be secured within 30 days.

"G. Except as hereinbefore provided, all labor matters involving conciliation or mediation shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board.

"3. The guiding principles of the National War Labor Board in the adjustment of disputes shall be determined by the following basic policies:

"A. It is hereby declared that all workers have a right to a living wage, as a minimum, sufficient to maintain full efficiency, good health and well being for themselves and their families.

(Continued on Page 34)



## When Five States Lined Up

# Gamble-Robinson Signed Up

**A**FTER a two-day strike in five states which threatened to spread throughout the entire West, the Gamble-Robinson combine cracked on December 16 in Minneapolis and renewed an agreement for two years with the Teamsters' union, granting a pay increase of six cents an hour.

The pay increase was retroactive to November 1 and is payable in a lump sum, according to a telegram from Teamster Attorney I. E. Goldberg of Milwaukee to Thomas E. Flynn in Indianapolis, announcing the terms of the victory for the produce workers.

Wages for the second year of the contract are to be negotiated on 60 days' notice before next November, with the right to strike reserved by the union, if necessary to win consideration of its rights.

### Stalled Four Months

The contract was negotiated between a joint committee representing 14 affiliated locals, and a committee from the Gamble-Robinson corporation, comprising A. P. Blair, Don Gamble, A. G. Scott and Frank McCormack.

Representing the unions were Bernard Simmer, Minnesota state Teamster organizer, Charles Ramsey, A. J. Schoenecker and Attorneys Robbins of Minneapolis and Goldberg.

The agreement ended almost four months of stalling by the company which came to a head on December 2 when the Teamsters filed a strike notice and the company retaliated the following day by filing a lockout notice.

Up to that time, according to International Representative J. M. O'Laughlin, the company had prolonged negotiations, refusing to discuss any part of the contract except the preamble, and insisting on negotiating separate agreements with each local.

By its dilatory tactics, the company sought to gain time to clear its warehouses of merchandise.

### International Acted

But the International stepped in and gave strike sanction. It further instructed all unions in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa to invoke the clause in their contracts permitting them to recognize the picket line of any affiliated union.

As a consequence, the operations of Gamble-Robinson were tied up in these five states. Then the International went a step further and announced it would issue the same orders to all unions on the Pacific Coast, employed by affiliates of Gamble-Robinson.

Faced with a paralyzing tieup throughout the West, the company representatives got down to business and settled the dispute within a couple of hours.

### Teamsters Were Patient

It could have been settled just as easily last August when the union first served notice that the contract was open for negotiation. In the intervening months the Teamsters showed remarkable patience and exhausted every possible avenue of peaceful settlement.



# Triple Play on Mason-Dixon

## —Cashal to Conlin to Crumbock

**"M**AY your Christmas be as happy as you have made it for us!"

This greeting, in a telegram to General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie on December 17 from W. D. Anderson in Kingsport, Tenn., announced the successful termination of the strike of Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina Teamsters against the Mason & Dixon Lines, Inc.

Mr. Anderson, who is business agent of Local 592 of Richmond, announced in his telegram the signing of a memorandum agreement with the company providing for a union shop on its entire system.

### "Thanks for Everything"

In view of that concession, the Teamsters agreed to return to work immediately. Negotiations over wages and conditions will begin on January 16 with a provision for arbitration in case there is a deadlock.

"We appreciate the wonderful assistance rendered by our International during this strike," Mr. Anderson telegraphed Mr. Gillespie in expressing the gratitude of the southern Teamsters.

The strike was won largely through the combined cooperative efforts of three international vice-presidents—M. J. Cashal of New York, John J. Conlin of Hoboken and Edward Crumbock of Philadelphia, augmented by all other locals and officials in this area.

Through their prompt action, the trucks of the Mason & Dixon Lines operating from southern terminals with non-union drivers under heavy armed guard, found it impossible to

unload their cargoes in the northern territory.

Therefore, through the aid of the North, the South won its strike.

### Fought Union Shop

The truck company refused to recognize the Teamsters as the bargaining agents for their drivers in the South. It bitterly resisted the union shop, although it has such contracts with the unions in New York, Newark and Philadelphia.

The company took the inconsistent and arbitrary position that while the union shop was all right in the North, it was all wrong in the South. And it paid its southern drivers less for doing the same work as its northern drivers.

By cajolery and coercion, the company was able to break the ranks of the union in the South and persuade some of its drivers to remain at work in the hope of breaking the strike.

### Terminals Tied Up

But the showdown came when the International moved in and tied up the northern terminals. Not a truck moved out of New York for Atlanta after November 6.

The company got tired of paying its strikebreakers in the South, and as usual, in such cases, it threw them overboard in the pinch.

Now the Mason & Dixon Lines are 100 per cent organized and the benefits of unionization have made another step deeper into the South, thanks to Mr. Cashal, Mr. Conlin, Mr. Crumbock and the rest of the Teamster organization along the north Atlantic seaboard.



# *Hoosier is National Champion*

By Irvin S. Lippe

Editor of The Indiana Teamster

INDIANAPOLIS Teamsters have good reason to be proud these days, for they have a national champion in their midst. He won first place in the straight truck class at the American Trucking Association's annual "Rodeo" held in Madison Square Garden.



*Charles Goins*

The champion's name is Charles Goins and his local is No. 135.

Clean cut, intelligent Mr. Goins competed with ace drivers from every state in the union. In order to win, he not only had to put his truck through the most difficult paces but also had to answer many complex questions concerning safety rules and regulations. Contest judges declared that Mr. Goins had put forth the most brilliant performance in the four-year history of the annual event.

## **Won Cash Prizes**

In addition to the plaudits of his employer, the admiration of his fellow drivers, and other honors, he received several sizable cash prizes which he has wisely put aside for the

education of his three young children.

Commending Teamster Goins for his fine showing, Emmett J. Williams, secretary-treasurer of Indianapolis Local No. 135, said:

"We are justly proud of Charlie, for he has not only brought honor to himself, his craft, and his employer, but also to our local union of which he has been a loyal member for a long time. In these days when so many are waiting for the slightest excuse to snipe at us, it is refreshing and heartening to have one of our members receive national recognition. In addition to being the best paid drivers, Goins has proved that the Teamsters are the safest drivers. We know that it is not merely a coincidence that Goins is a Teamster and a champion driver; the working conditions that we have fought so long and so hard to achieve are naturally conducive to safe and sensible driving."

## **Never a Scratch!**

In the hundreds of thousands of miles he has traveled during his ten years as a truck driver, Mr. Goins has not cost his employers one cent in damages. He has been as valuable and loyal and dependable an employee as any employer could wish for; and he has been as fine and outstanding a union member as the best. His record stands as proof that the best union man is also the best and most productive employee.

As the national champion safe straight truck driver, Mr. Goins has set a brilliant example for others to follow. His employers are Trucking, Incorporated, of Indianapolis.



ME INDICATED

7 ND AN/WD 439 142NL GOVT 4 EXTRA

1940 DEC 11 AM 6 47

DX WASHINGTON DC 10

**Postal Telegraph**  
 Mackay Radio  
 Commercial Cables

ALL America Cables  
 Canadian Pacific Telegraphs

THIS IS A FULL RATE TELEGRAM, CABLE-  
 GRAM OR RADIOGRAM UNLESS OTHERWISE  
 INDICATED BY SYMBOL IN THE PREAMBLE  
 OR IN THE ADDRESS OF THE MESSAGE.  
 SYMBOLS DESIGNATING SERVICE SELECTED  
 ARE OUTLINED IN THE COMPANY'S TARIFFS  
 ON HAND AT EACH OFFICE AND ON FILE WITH  
 REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.

EDITOR INTERNL BRO OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS  
 WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 222 E MICHIGAN ST INDIANAPOLIS IND  
 THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT REQUESTS THE ASSISTANCE OF ALL  
 LABOR PUBLICATIONS IN CARRYING THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE, AS PROMINENTLY  
 AND AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE: AFTER THE AXIS ATTACK THE PRESIDENT SAID:  
 "THE LIVES OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS -- THE WHOLE FUTURE OF THIS  
 NATION -- DEPENDS UPON THE MANNER IN WHICH EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US  
 FULFILLS HIS OBLIGATION TO OUR COUNTRY." AS UNION MEMBERS WE CAN  
 TAKE IMMEDIATE, PRACTICAL STEPS TO FULFILL THAT OBLIGATION. WE CAN  
 INCREASE OUR PURCHASES OF DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS. WE CAN  
 INSIST THAT VOLUNTARY PAYROLL ALLOTMENT PLANS BE INSTALLED WHEREVER  
 WE HAVE CONTRACTS. WE CAN ARRANGE THAT DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS BE  
 SOLD IN OUR UNION OFFICES ALONG WITH DUES STAMPS. WE MUST INVEST  
 OUR DOLLARS NOW IN FREEDOM TO INSURE A VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY.  
 VINCENT F. CALLAHAN, CHIEF RADIO AND PRESS SECTIONS  
 DEFENSE SAVINGS STAFF.

BE YOUR TELEGRAMS  
 TAL TELEGRAPH



# *Autonomy Not Jeopardized*

By Joseph A. Padway

General Counsel, International Brotherhood of Teamsters

SOME persons have sought to read into the court decision on the Brewery Workers' case, a principle that threatens the autonomy of international unions that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

That is absolutely untrue.

No union has more zealously guarded the principle of autonomy than has the Teamsters' Union. The court case did not raise any question whatsoever concerning the internal autonomous affairs of international unions.

The case merely confirmed the existence in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor of the right to render decisions when two affiliated internationals are in controversy over a question of jurisdiction.

This right, the court pointed out, was not assumed by the Federation but was granted to it by the international unions through action of conventions in adopting the constitution for the benefit of all internationals. The court pointed out too, that numerous internationals over the years have acknowledged this right of the American Federation of Labor by having their delegates vote on questions of jurisdiction, and that on numerous occasions the Brewery Workers' delegates voted on such questions.

## **Ends Long Fight**

So long as an international, in the conduct of its own affairs, does not encroach upon the rights of a sister union, it can, under the protection of its autonomous rights, pursue its course without hindrance by the Federation or any of its affiliates.

On October 5, the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered a decision in which it refused to review the decisions of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia dismissing the Brewery Workers' injunction suit against the A. F. of L. and the Teamsters' Union.

Thus ended a long drawn out and expensive court fight that should never have been instituted in the first place.

Without repeating the details, the significant facts are as follows:

In 1933, the executive council of the A. F. of L., after a full hearing awarded jurisdiction over beer drivers to the Teamsters. An A. F. of L. convention later that year ratified the council's decision. The Brewery Workers refused to comply.

## **They Asked for Injunction**

In 1935, the Brewery Workers again appealed to the convention, and once more the convention affirmed the decision. Still the Brewery Workers refused to abide by the mandate of the highest authority within the Federation with which they were voluntarily affiliated.

Finally, in 1937, the Brewery Workers' Union saw fit to convert this family problem into a formal court proceeding.

Contrary to sound union precedent—indeed, in the face of organized labor's persistent struggle to end "government by injunction"—this union sought an injunction against the A. F. of L. and Teamsters.

The first district judge to rule on this case was Justice Bailey of the



District of Columbia. Appreciating the true nature of the case, he found no difficulty in dismissing the complaint. He held that questions of jurisdiction are to be settled by the proper authorities within the A. F. of L.

Nevertheless, the Brewery Workers persisted. An amended complaint was drawn and again presented to the courts. This time, Justice Goldsborough heard the arguments on the motion to dismiss.

Failing utterly to comprehend the true issue before him, he, in effect, overruled Justice Bailey's decision. After an extended trial, Justice Goldsborough made findings of fact that were clearly erroneous and issued a most sweeping and drastic injunction against the Federation and the Teamsters.

### **Goldsborough Rebuked**

It thereupon became necessary to appeal this case, not only because it deprived the Teamsters of rights that were lawfully theirs, but also because the precedent, if permitted to stand, threatened seriously to invite wholesale disruption of the functions and

policies of all organized labor by unsympathetic courts.

On March 17, 1941, the U. S. District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, after deliberating on the case for several months, rendered its unanimous decision.

It completely reversed Justice Goldsborough and dissolved his injunction. The opinion, written by Justice Miller, criticized the action of the Brewery Workers as attempting to retain the benefits of A. F. of L. affiliation without complying with its regulations.

It further characterized Justice Goldsborough's injunction as "gratuitous interference with the normal functions of labor organizations."

Thus, the decisions of the highest courts of the United States have determined that in the Brewery Workers' controversy, the A. F. of L. and the Teamsters acted properly and within their lawful rights.

It remains now for this International to secure these lawful rights under the decisions of the highest courts in the land.

### **Auto Kills Leo Margo**

Leo Margo, widely known official of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was killed recently in an automobile accident as he was crossing a Cleveland suburban street to enter negotiations for the membership of the local.

Mr. Margo had been a member of the Teamsters' Union for a quarter of a century, during which time he won the confidence of his membership and the respect of his colleagues.

At the time of his death he was secretary-treasurer of Local No. 336, embracing milk and ice cream drivers and dairy employees. His office was at 2070 E. 22d St., Cleveland.

## *Shipstead Disappoints Labor*

One of the biggest disappointments to labor has been the attitude of Senator Henrik Shipstead on matters affecting the national welfare in the present emergency. The senior senator of Minnesota has been extremely obstructionist in his tactics, has followed the lead of Wheeler, Nye and Lindbergh, and as far as is publicly known has not had an original thought or opinion on the grave matters affecting the American people.

The only possible explanation is that he has put political considerations above the welfare of the country.—Duluth Labor World.



# *Salt Lake Strike Settled*

By Dexter L. Lewis

President, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 67

**T**HE Wholesale Grocery Warehouse strike in Salt Lake City was settled by the signing of a contract which provided for increased wages of from \$33 to \$53 per month. The contract was signed about 4 o'clock on December 1, the men having returned to work that morning.

The agreement was a collective bargaining agreement, and was signed with the understanding that all men on strike would be returned to their former status of employment, and that the union would not discriminate against the loyal employees of the three companies, who were not members of the union at the time of the strike, and who remained in the employ of the three companies during the period of the strike.

## **His Honor Hops In**

On December 2, the business agents of Local No. 222 went to these various jobs to see that only those loyal employees, not members of the union at the time of the strike, stayed on the job, and that all strike-breakers, who had been employed by these firms since the inception of the strike, were removed. At each of the houses, we found one or more employees who came within the category of strike breakers, and the business agents took the position that these men would have to be off the job before the union members continued to work.

Then, lo and behold, who appeared but Mayor Ab Jenkins, and in conjunction with the employers in two of the houses, he called, on the premises of the employer, meetings of the employees, both union and non-union.

Stating what he termed "his understandings of the settlement as it pertained to discrimination," he told the employees that Fullmer H. Latter, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 222, did not know what the agreements were, and prevailed upon the employees, members of the union, to remain at work, side by side with those new employees who had come into the employment of these companies since the strike was called on October 7 and 8, 1941.

Present at these employers' plants during this period of meetings, in addition to Mayor Jenkins and the employers, were Louis H. Callister, by now famous for his maneuvering against the unions, and Harold H. Bennett, a prominent business man and Mormon, who is presently the secretary-treasurer of the Z. C. M. I. store, which is controlled by the Mormon church.

Mayor Jenkins then proceeded to give to the press of Salt Lake City his interpretation of what the unions were doing and why it should not be done, and went so far as to make the statement that Mr. Latter "has his neck out a mile." We suppose that Mayor Jenkins is attempting to do the thing that he stated via radio and press several weeks ago, which is to give the workers of Salt Lake "better" representation through his activities than they receive through their own local unions.

## **Radio Muzzles Labor**

Mayor Jenkins has arbitrarily, without acquiescence of the unions, injected himself into this dispute, and



is attempting to act in the capacity of final arbitrator.

Since the inception of this strike the Teamsters' Union has, through station KUTA, Salt Lake City, been on the air two nights a week, giving our story of this controversy to the public. At the inception of our radio broadcasts, we were refused time on the other two stations in Salt Lake City, namely: KDYL and KSL. But KUTA took our money and over a period of two months, we were permitted to give two broadcasts a week.

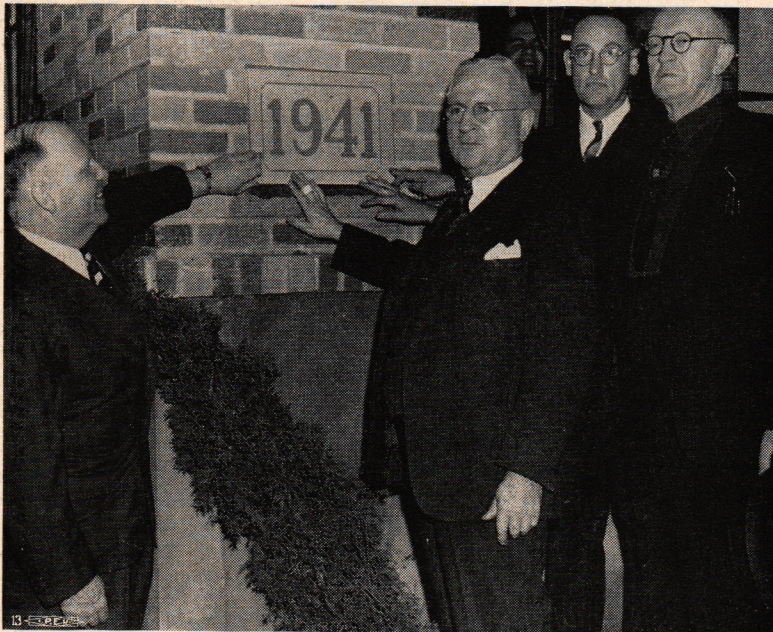
At the cessation of the strike, we deemed it advisable to continue to attempt to educate our own members, as well as the general public, regarding union activities, as well as the activities of the anti-labor forces of

this city, as exemplified by business, civic, and church leaders.

On December 5, Mr. Latter was to give another talk, which was written by Joseph M. Casey, who had written all the previous talks. At approximately fifteen minutes before six, Mr. Latter was contacted by the manager of the station, who told him that the talk that had been submitted, was of such a controversial nature, that the station would not permit him to give it.

So, as things stand now in Salt Lake City we can not criticize or attempt to expose the activities of the anti-labor forces of this city.

But they can say anything they like about us!



Here is General President Tobin laying the cornerstone for the fine new building just constructed by the Teamsters of Tacoma, Wash., for their permanent home. On the left is Dave Beck, international vice-president, while on the extreme right is C. M. Dahlagher, business representative of Joint Council No. 28. Between Mr. Dahlagher and Mr. Tobin is Harry Satterlee, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 313.



## "Leave Bread Alone" - Padway

ADVICE to all bakery locals to do nothing that will affect the price of bread, pending further information from the International, has been issued by General Counsel Joseph A. Padway of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Padway's advice was given in reply to a letter from Secretary H. D. Underwood of Santa Maria Teamsters' Union No. 381, California.

Mr. Underwood's inquiry was based on an article in the December issue of the international magazine reporting a union victory in the struggle of Sioux City and Des Moines Teamsters against independent truck owners undermining wage scales and fair prices. He asked what his union could do to equalize bread prices. The answer is—nothing at present.

In the Iowa cases, the Federal Trade Commission ruled that bakeries could refuse to sell to independent truck owners guilty of unfair competition.

But on the question of bread, the unions still face troublesome legal complications through the attitude of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, in charge of anti-trust violations.

### Sit Tight, Padway Warns

Therefore, until this question is threshed out in the courts, probably within sixty days, Mr. Padway advises the bakery locals to sit tight on any action that would affect the price of bread.

His letter to the Santa Maria local is printed below.

"Dear Mr. Underwood:

"I am answering your letter directly, although requests for opinions must come through the general office and obtain the approval of General President Tobin. In compliance with the

general rule I would have to request you to submit your letter to the general office before I could undertake to reply to the same.

"However, in view of the fact that you base your inquiry on the opinion which was set forth in the journal dealing with the bakery cases before the Federal Trade Commission, I shall answer your letter directly.

### Test Case in Court

"The substance of your question is whether you can lawfully take steps to remove unfair competition consisting of selling bread at prices lower than competitors, thus endangering the wage structure in your community. This is a very troublesome problem and presents many legal questions of great importance.

"We are now testing our rights in the matter through a case which was brought by Thurman Arnold's division against the Teamsters' local union here in Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Arnold takes the position that for a union to interfere with prices of bread in any way is a criminal violation of the anti-trust laws. He indicted the local union and the case is scheduled to be tried in February. We are engaged in writing an extensive brief on the law. It is our position that where the wage structure is endangered, we have the right to say that we will not work for concerns who sell at a price below that which will afford a fair wage. However, what view the court will take respecting our contentions is difficult to foretell. It is my advice to your local not to do anything at all respecting the price of bread among competitors in your locality until you receive further advice on the subject from the International."



# Traitors Stand Convicted

By Martin Quigley

Editor of the Minnesota Teamster

**T**HE CONVICTION by a federal jury in Minneapolis of 18 members of the Socialist Workers' (Trotsky) Party on charges of advocating the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence does, in large measure, serve to confirm an earlier conviction against the defendants.

Previously the defendants—most of whom were active in the unsuccessful attempt to bolt the membership of Local 544 into the notorious CIO union headed by Denny Lewis—had been convicted of a crime against the American labor movement. The conviction was attained, not in any court, but in the hearts and minds of Teamsters, and the sentence imposed was final and severe:

Expulsion from the legitimate labor movement of America.

## Radicalism Brought Disunity

Vincent Dunne, the brains of the Trotsky faction, and his Communist followers came in to the Minneapolis Teamster movement during the Great Depression, at a time when the membership, prodded by starvation conditions, was exceptionally militant.

Behind the leadership of other aggressive men who at no time embraced Communism, a series of smashing victories against labor-hating forces were won. The Teamster movement came out of the depression with tremendous gains. Then disunity developed.

It became increasingly apparent to many members and leaders of Local 544 that while Vincent Dunne and his fellow Trotskyites were traveling

labor's road, they were on their way to quite a different destination. Whereas Teamsters generally believed the goals of labor were sufficient unto themselves, the Trotskyites believed labor organizations were merely a means to revolutionary ends.

Finally, about a year ago, the Teamster movement came to the fork in the road.

## Chose Wrong Path

One path led to a goal of increased dignity, of freedom from want and fear, for the American working man. That goal was attainable, step by step, through constant and aggressive effort to bring social and economic reform into the democratic nation in which we live, under the liberal leadership of President Roosevelt.

The other path—the one chosen by Vincent Dunne and his fellows—led to a Communist state. It was to be achieved by revolution, Americans fighting Americans for control of the government. Control of the workers in the transportation industry was to be the initial powerful lever.

## They Appealed to Tobin

The Teamsters who opposed the Dunnes, the men who believed in American labor for its own sake and not as a revolutionary tool, had courageously mobilized and had begun the battle against the Trotskyites. They appealed to Daniel J. Tobin and other officers of the International for help in preventing the catastrophe planned by the Trotskyites.

Proceeding along democratic lines, Mr. Tobin and the executive board



called members of the Trotsky faction and their opponents in for hearings. Charges of treason to the labor movement were hurled at the Trotskyites. They did not deny them. Before Mr. Tobin they stood mute.

Then, realizing that Teamsters were aroused and would expel them from the movement, the Trotskyites moved quickly and desperately. They went to Denny Lewis and got a charter from the CIO. They hurried back to Minneapolis, called a meeting of their hand-picked followers and "voted" the entire membership of almost 6,000 into the CIO.

Daniel Tobin did not hesitate. He threw the entire resources of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters against the Trotskyites. Before the Trotskyites had time to catch their breath and plan their next move, they were confronted with an army of aroused Teamsters, headed by a corps of leaders, the like of which has never before been assembled on one task.

### **Dave Beck Responded**

Dave Beck and Joseph Casey flew in from the west coast. J. M. O'Laughlin and other crack trouble-shooters came in from Detroit. T. T. Neal came from Kansas City and H. E. Woxberg from Denver. Attorney I. E. Goldberg came from Milwaukee. A noted firm of Minneapolis attorneys — Nichols, Mullin and Farnand—was employed.

John M. Gillespie, Thomas E. Flynn and Mr. Tobin himself personally directed their activities.

Through a new paper, the Minnesota Teamster, facts about the Trot-

skyites for the first time were made public. Their close affiliations with Trotsky and the Socialist Workers' Party were proved. Their allegedly dishonest handling of union funds was exposed. The story of the Trotskyites was made public in all its shameful details. Federal and state officials took notice.

On the basis of facts made public by Teamsters, many of the Trotsky leaders were indicted, not only by the federal government on charges of seditious conspiracy, but by the state on charges of larceny of union funds. (The latter charges will come to trial soon.)

Substantially the same facts that convinced the membership to repudiate the Trotskyites were used by the federal government to convince a federal jury of their guilt as conspirators.

Another important aspect of the trial and the conviction is the charge of the defendants that the conviction sets a precedent which, if not challenged, may mean the end of free speech in this nation. This charge is as ridiculous as their charge that somebody "conspired" to persecute them.

At present—after a fair and widely publicized trial—the defendants stand convicted of abusing the freedom granted by a democracy, to attack that democracy. There is no need to consider them martyrs in any sense. Avenues of appeal to higher courts are open to them. They are being treated much more fairly by democracy than they ever treated democracy, or planned to treat it.

### **Federal Court Opens To Workers**

The federal courts are now open to workingmen seeking recovery of back wages due them under the Fair Labor Standards Act. No matter how small their claim, they can seek justice in the federal courts, according to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

In this ruling the high court approved the position taken previously by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

The state courts are also open to men filing suit for back wages.



## *Detroit Has New Home*

**D**ETROIT Joint Council of Teamsters No. 43 has moved into a new home which is typical of the accomplishments of that organization. Erected at a cost of \$75,000, the building stands at 2741 Trumbull Ave. Its appearance would do credit to the business district of any city.

The building is two stories high and finished in glazed brick. It is modern throughout, containing two spacious auditoriums and a large, airy room equipped for business agents.

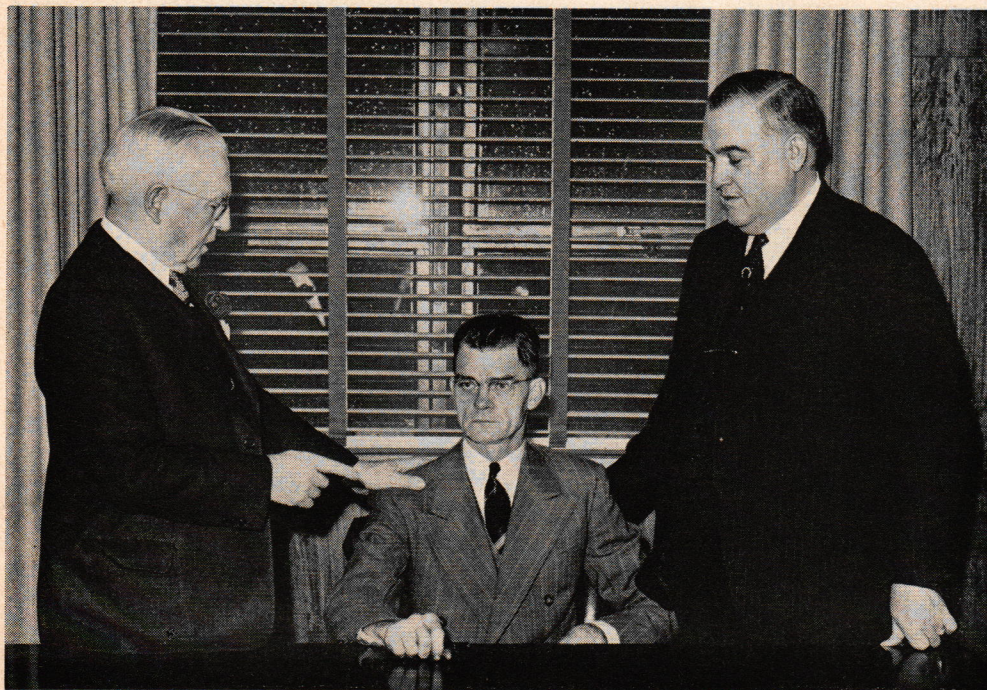
It will serve as permanent offices for the Joint Council and its affiliated locals.

The building was dedicated by ranking officials of the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, including General President Daniel J. Tobin and General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie of Indianapolis, and First Vice-President M. J. Cashal of New York.

A banquet attended by Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries of Detroit, was a feature of the dedicatory program.

President Sam Hurst of Joint Council No. 43 presided as chairman of the banquet, and presented the Co-Toastmasters; Frank Isbey, chairman of the Michigan Defense Savings staff and George Wilson, recording secretary of the Joint Council.



International Organizer R. J. Bennett of Detroit (seated) receives General President Tobin (left) and General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie in his new and modern office in the building recently completed by the Detroit Teamsters.



## International Investigates

# Alabama Picket Arrests

**A**N INVESTIGATION of the conviction of several officials and pickets of the Teamsters' Union in Florence, Ala., has been undertaken by the International, according to Thomas E. Flynn, acting for the General President.

Information furnished the International indicates that the men were convicted under an Alabama statute which conflicts with the United States supreme court decisions authorizing peaceful picketing.

In that event, the convictions will be appealed to the federal courts in an effort to absolve the men and invalidate the Alabama law under which they were convicted.

The first man convicted was Joseph W. Russell, business agent of Local No. 402. He was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to 90 days at hard labor for "conspiracy."

### Claim a "Conspiracy"

The "conspiracy" apparently was nothing more nor less than advising the public that two homes under construction in Florence were not being built by union labor.

The Alabama law, as interpreted by the local court, prohibits picketing on jobs that are 100 per cent non-union. Under the supreme court ruling, however, it is legal for a union to placard a job as unfair, whether any members of the union are employed there or not.

The picketing was duly authorized by the Muscle Shoals Building Trades Council on September 27 in front of two homes being erected with non-union labor by Contractors C. P. Hanksell and Cecil Gargis.

The facts as reported to Mr. Flynn by Secretary W. J. Biggers of Local 402 are as follows:

The contractors called for police protection when the pickets appeared and members of the Florence police force were dispatched to the scene. After remaining several days, the policemen left, stating that their presence was not required because there was no violence.

### Will Appeal Conviction

A week later Gov. Frank Dixon sent highway patrolmen on the request of the Chamber of Commerce to "preserve order." After the state officers had been on duty for a few days they began arresting pickets on the conspiracy charge.

Altogether, 32 persons were arrested, including Mr. Russell, who had only visited the picket line once and that was to ask the state officers why pickets were being arrested. They answered his question by arresting him.

At that time, pickets were carrying banners which read:

"This job unfair to organized labor, Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union No. 366, A. F. of L."

Mr. Russell's only previous connection with the case was that he told Teamsters not to haul lumber through the picket line.

Mr. Russell has appealed his conviction and if it is sustained by the higher courts of Alabama, the International plans to carry the case into the Supreme Court of the United States in defense of the basic rights of peaceful picketing.



## The South Sees the Light!

# Pay Scale Boosted 100 Percent

**A** PICTURE of the Deep South before and after the Teamsters came, was painted graphically at a banquet in Mobile, Ala., last month celebrating the remarkable progress made in organizing.

As presented by President Leo B. Carter of Local 991, the facts show what the Teamsters have done for the truck drivers in Mobile. And here are the facts, for comparison:

1. Last July the truck drivers were unorganized and were receiving \$18 per week for 70 hours work. This means they were being paid 27.71 cents an hour.

2. Today these drivers are organized and are receiving \$30.25 per week for 48 hours work. The pay scale is now 63.02 cents per hour.

In other words, the Teamsters, in less than six months, raised the hourly pay scale of Mobile drivers more than 100 per cent.

No wonder they held a celebration!

And Teamsters came from Louisiana, Tennessee and Florida to help them celebrate.

### AFL Longshoremen Cooperate

The banquet was a huge success, Mr. Carter reported. The audience not only applauded the accomplishments of the past, but ratified the plans for the future, which promise still greater organizational strides.

Organization for 1942 will be extended in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast area, where the Teamsters are negotiating with the ship yards.

The cooperation of the International Longshoremen's Association, the Seafarers' International Union, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots has

been pledged the Teamsters, Mr. Carter said.

Through the concerted efforts of these four unions, splendid results are anticipated for the coming year.

Mr. Carter announced that local cartage companies and beer distributors have been organized 100 per cent in the Mobile area. The agreements for the beer employees guarantee a yearly minimum wage of \$1,800 plus commissions. Taxicabs are completely organized and operating under union shop contracts.

### Membership Up 700%

Freight drivers are 90 per cent organized and Local 991 holds contracts with 15 over-the-road freight companies.

Every general contractor in Mobile has a union shop agreement with the Teamsters, who are making rapid progress in organizing special delivery and department store drivers.

These were some of the things that Mr. Carter told the celebration banquet to show what has been accomplished in a short time to remedy deplorable working conditions in unorganized sections of the South. Also addressing the meeting were Frank O. Jones, president of the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, and Bart Chamberlain, solicitor general of the 13th judicial district.

How have the truck drivers of Mobile responded to the efforts of Mr. Carter?

Again, let the facts speak for themselves in reply. In July the membership of the Teamsters' Union was 299. On December 1, it passed 2,500—an increase of about 700 per cent!



# How Pennsylvania Killed Bill

By Sidney G. Handler

General Counsel, Pennsylvania Commercial Drivers' Conference

**L**AST July, the Teamsters were surprised and shocked to learn that Congress was considering a proposal which would single out the employees of the motor carrier industry for compulsory arbitration, and remove them from the protection of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and practically nullify their right to strike. This proposal was in the form of H. R. 5314, which would extend the provisions of the Railway Mediation Act to that portion of the motor carrier industry engaged in interstate commerce.

The whole concept of the legislative proposal ignored the fact that the trucking industry was distinctly different from the railroads in such important details as age, manner of proprietary organization, decentralization of control, geographic independence, and in fact in every important aspect, except that of transporting freight in interstate commerce. And, by the same token, the employer-employee relations were just as different.

There was a different tradition and scope to organization, employer-employee units were much more numerous and individual units are very much smaller, and the trucking industry exists in every community, many of which must be organized separately, thus complicating such organization efforts by local prejudices and provincial attitudes.

## Teamsters Realize Danger

Teamsters everywhere realized the dangers of this bill. They were aware, too, that the proposal would stimulate open-shop contracts, render more possible "company-unions" and above

all, prevent extension of organization through use of the united economic strength available through the medium of the union.

Immediately upon announcement of the bill's introduction, the Pennsylvania Commercial Driver's Conference set its legislative machinery into action against it.

## Editorial Drew Fire

First, it contacted the International office at Indianapolis, and verified the position of the International Union on the matter and obtained their approval to proceed with a campaign. Next a wire was sent to each local union associated with the conference outlining the problem and requesting the locals to contact the congressman representing their district. Copies of their communications with congressmen and the replies were requested. The local unions responded immediately. The congressional replies were studied and the next step in the campaign was planned on the basis of the congressmen's reactions.

At the same time an investigation was made to determine the origin of the proposal. It was discovered that the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce was working actively for its passage. Congressman Samuel A. Weiss, the sponsor of the measure, is from Allegheny County, of which Pittsburgh is the county seat. It seemed as if there was some connection here, and the conference said as much in an editorial in the September issue of *The Commercial Driver*.

The editorial in *The Commercial Driver* drew fire from Weiss. He had



had an excellent labor record and expressed resentment at the suggestion that he was serving the Chamber of Commerce. He explained his action as being prompted by a desire to aid in solving some of the labor problems and stated that the measure had the approval of A. F. Whitney, president of the Railroad Trainmen. Whereupon he was advised by Conference spokesman that the employees affected by this bill were Teamsters, and the spokesmen for them and their interests was General President Daniel J. Tobin.

Weiss became aware of his error. He wanted to discuss the matter, and a conference was arranged.

In the meantime favorable returns were coming in from the local unions' contacts with the congressmen. Herman P. Eberharter of the 32d Pennsylvania District committed himself to definite opposition of the bill. Congressman Joseph A. McArdle of the 33d District promised to do everything possible to defeat the bill. Thomas Scanlon of the 30th District promised his opposition. Robert L. Ramsay of West Virginia assured his vote against it. Harve Tibbott of the 27th Pennsylvania District responded favorably to the Teamster request as did a score

of other Pennsylvania congressmen.

The conference also sent requests for action similar to that taken by the Pennsylvania locals to Joint Councils throughout the country, and many of them responded, with the result that congressmen everywhere were contacted.

On October 30 a committee representing the conference met Congress-

man Weiss. He was gracious and apologetic. He admitted his error. He acknowledged the influence exerted by the campaign, and he thanked the delegates for the fairness with which they had treated his statements in *The Commercial Driver*. He assured them that since learning of the Teamster's position on the matter he had done everything to "kill" the bill. In fact he had asked Congressman Clarence F. Lea, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, not to take committee action on the

proposal. Further than that, he had received assurances from Congressman Lea that there would be no further consideration of the bill during this session.

And, in case this didn't work, Weiss firmly stated, he would speak from the floor in opposition to H. R. 5314, the bill which bears his name.

### Cleveland Honors O'Brien

In appreciation of long and faithful service to the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, John T. O'Brien was honored recently at a testimonial dinner in Cleveland.

It was an occasion which brought tributes to Mr. O'Brien not only from the members of Cleveland unions, but from other parts of the midwest where the ability of Mr. O'Brien has long been recognized.

He has been a union officer for 21 years and a member of the Teamsters' Union for 30 years. He is secretary-treasurer of Local No. 392, comprising van drivers, furniture handlers and piano movers.

5 "There has arisen a new authority as to what Christ and Christianity really are—that is, Adolf Hitler. Adolf Hitler is the true Holy Ghost."

—Hans Kerrl, Reichsminister for Church Affairs.



## *Coca-Cola Bottles Teamsters*

JUDGE PADWAY has written THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER that he was over in Jersey City in conference with Vice-President Cashal and a New Jersey lawyer, who were discussing our jurisdiction and the Brewery Workers, relative to the employees in the Coca-Cola plant in Newark. Judge Padway writes as follows:

"About three years ago the Coca-Cola Company at Newark entered into a closed shop contract with the Brewery Workers' Union for all of its employees including drivers. At that time the Brewery Workers did not have any employees as members. Thus the company violated the National Labor Relations Act in recognizing the Brewery Workers as bargaining agent when it had no members.

"After signing the contract the Brewery Workers then went out and enrolled the members. But in enrolling the members, the Brewery Workers set up two classifications. They gave about twenty of the employees regular membership cards. All others—upwards of a hundred employees—were given only permit cards.

### **Contract Is Illegal**

"In June of this year the contract was renewed by the company with the Brewery Workers. Of course a permit card, insofar as the National Labor Relations Act is concerned, is equivalent to a membership card. Therefore at this time the Brewery Workers did have a majority of the members and could obtain a closed shop contract.

"But the difficulty is that the contract of June is the outgrowth of the illegal contract of three years ago, and in my opinion, construing the law as it should be construed, the second

contract is tainted with the illegality of the first.

"The permit members have been discriminated against from time to time by the Brewery Workers Union and so they quit the Brewery Workers Union and have joined the Teamsters. The Teamsters now have ninety per cent of the drivers as members.

Therefore the Teamsters filed a petition with the board asking for an immediate election and certification of representation. (I should have mentioned that the new contract made in June of this year also runs for three years.)

### **Unfair Labor Practice**

"I have advised that an unfair labor practice charge be filed with the board attacking both the first and the second contracts.

"They are going to inform the company that if it does discharge a single employee for non-membership in the Brewery Workers then a strike will be called, and since ninety per cent of the drivers are members of the Teamsters Union it will be an effective strike. On the other hand, the Brewery Workers cannot conduct an effective strike."

You will notice from this that the Brewery Workers sign a closed shop contract for very low wages, undoubtedly having few employees, if any, in their organization. This is distinctly against the law and the company is as guilty as the Brewery Workers' Union, for signing away rights of employees to an organization not having any membership in the employment. It was always understood that at least the Brewery Workers would not admit to membership soft drink drivers.



## Des Moines Purges Radicals

**I**N A far-reaching and unanimous decision, the Iowa supreme court rejected the demands of four rebellious members of General Drivers' Union No. 90 of Des Moines for reinstatement in the union they had previously tried to wreck.

The supreme court unanimously sustained the decisions of District Judge John J. Halloran of Polk County who heard the case originally and who reached the same conclusions as the high court.

The decision was hailed by General Organizer Carl Keul of Des Moines as one "that will greatly encourage other unions attempting to purge their ranks of radicalism."

### Sets a Precedent

"It was an enlightened decision which sets a precedent and serves as a warning to other men who may be flirting with dual unionism that they must abide by the principles of their own organization or suffer the consequences," Mr. Keul said.

By its decision, the Iowa supreme court ruled that Elmer Attig, Riley Guffey, Elmer Long and Leonard J. C. Fargo were legally dropped from membership in Local No. 90 and that they are entitled to no recourse from the union for the loss of their jobs.

The four men were working for a company that had a closed shop agreement with the Teamsters. When they were dropped from the union, they were also dropped from the payroll.

Besides suing to restrain the Teamsters from depriving them of their membership, the four men filed claim for damages totaling \$172,000. The supreme court decision throws this claim into the waste basket.

As recited by Mr. Keul and the

findings of the supreme court, the controversy followed the absorption of Warehouse Union No. 18,381 by the Des Moines Teamsters in 1938.

The warehouse union, operating under a federal A. F. of L. charter, voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the Teamsters and they were accepted. Up to that time, according to Mr. Keul, the four rebels had controlled the affairs of the Warehouse union.

After joining the Teamsters, they attempted to continue to run the show but were unsuccessful. Then began the agitation which ended in the Iowa supreme court.

Attig, Guffey, Long and Fargo began protesting against the dues and attempting to stir dissension among the 500 former members of the Warehouse union.

The dues were \$2 per month plus a 50-cent assessment for strike benefits. This was one dollar more than the warehouse dues.

And what did the warehousemen get for that extra dollar?

### They Got Plenty

They got a raise of almost \$6 a week and a reduction of four hours in their working time, plus overtime for all time worked in excess of eight hours a day.

So, for one dollar more per month, the warehousemen received a dividend of about \$26 in wages for about 16 hours less work.

But, according to Attig, Guffey, Long and Fargo, the Teamsters were not doing right by them. They first tried to get a separate Teamster charter for the warehousemen. Failing in that, they tried to get into the CIO. But even the CIO didn't



want them, which is some kind of a record. Finally, in what Mr. Keul charges was an attempt to stampede the membership out of the union, the four rebels and twenty-five of their followers turned over their membership cards to a shop steward.

Mr. Keul then sent officials of Local No. 90 to pick up the cards left with the steward. The officers obtained the cards and the court testimony on that point caused the Iowa state supreme court to inject a dash of humor into its decision.

### Was it "Sweet Persuasion?"

"The parties differ as to the method employed to secure the result, but the fact is that the cards were surrendered," the court stated. "Whether this was accomplished by the sweet persuasion of fraternal love, as seems to be argued by the appellees (the Teamsters), or by threat of the mailed fist as appellants (Attig, Guffey et al) claim, is not important now."

The fact is, the court said, that the union got the cards from the steward.

Ultimately, twenty-five of the twenty-nine were given back their cards. Mr. Keul said that Attig, Guffey, Fargo and Long refused to accept their cards and also refused to heed a summons from the union to appear before the executive board to show why they should not lose their union membership. And thereby, the Iowa supreme court ruled, they lost all right to protest.

"These appellants refused, or at least failed, to meet advances toward an amicable adjustment or to pursue any of the remedies provided for by the constitution and by-laws of the union.

"It requires the citation of no authorities to support the principle that members who join a voluntary association such as this are bound by any regulations which do not contravene state and federal constitutions and state laws."

So the case was thrown out.

And Attig doesn't work there any more. Neither does Guffey, Long or Fargo.

## *Arizona Praises Western Conference*

(From The Arizona Teamster)

Under the leadership of Dave Beck, the Western Conference of Teamsters has made sensational gains for our people in the eleven western states. Brother Beck has been the spark plug behind our organization programs. Under his leadership, our local unions have gone a long way in improving the wages and working conditions of our people.

Dave Beck insists that all paid representatives of our local unions attend strictly to business and that they show themselves capable of obtaining wages and working conditions for the people they represent. The result of this policy is that the local unions of Teamsters in the eleven western states carry a minimum of dead-wood on their payrolls.

In other words, if you work for the Teamsters, Mr. Beck insists that you turn in a good record of accomplishments or get off the payroll. As a result, our local unions are represented by officers that are on their toes and never let a chance slip by them to improve the conditions of our people.

Without Beck there would be no Conference. Without the Conference we would never have been able to make the sensational advances of recent years for our people in Los Angeles and throughout the Southwest.

May Brother Beck and the Western Conference continue to thrive and expand.



## *A Soldier Salutes Us!*

**F**ROM a Pittsburgh Teamster who has marched off to defend his flag comes an eloquent letter of appreciation. It is from Myles E. Sweeney, Jr., of Local No. 249, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Sweeney writes a letter of personal appreciation to the General President for the better wages and working conditions he received in civil life because of the Teamsters' Union.

"I just thought I would drop a line as I always took an active interest in our organization. Please excuse the writing, as I only got a fifth-grade education," he wrote.

"But I feel I would like to tell the world how proud I was to have had a chance to belong to the Teamsters'

Union, because, sir, when I joined some six years back, I was receiving \$22 per week.

"Through the untiring efforts of our local and International officers, I was making \$55 per week with all conditions very pleasant when I enlisted.

"Although there are moments when we have to give up things we hold dear, I believe a real Teamster can do that, because Teamsters are first, last and always Americans."

Editor's Note: Mr. Sweeney learned more from his fifth-grade education about the true values of life than most of the men learn who graduate from our great universities. We salute you, soldier and brother!

## **Call on Friday--Not Saturday**

In view of the war emergency, this is to remind union officials who may have urgent business with International Headquarters, that the offices are not open on Saturday and Sunday.

Therefore, telegrams and telephone calls must be in the Indianapolis office before 5 p. m. Friday to receive attention before Monday morning.

The office hours for the International were established on the five-day, forty-hour week in accordance with the policy of labor in its peace-time operation. In war, the demands on the time of the International officers are still more urgent. They are compelled to spend more time out of the office, frequently devoting the week ends to conferences of utmost importance.

So remember, you cannot reach the International officers over the week end. If you have important business coming up, communicate with them before Saturday.

## *"Keep Democracy from Dying"*

Here's a patriotic and rhythmical suggestion from a Massachusetts Teamster in a letter to General President Daniel J. Tobin—

"Everyone is howling—Keep 'Em Flying. As Teamsters, I think this one should be the answer of our organization:

**KEEP 'EM ROLLING, KEEP 'EM FLYING,  
KEEP DEMOCRACY FROM DYING.**

"I suggest this little ditty as our slogan in this crisis as I don't think there are any fewer words in which the thought of our entire membership could be expressed.

"Respectfully submitted,  
"ERNEST J. BROWN, Medford, Mass."



# Strikes and Production

## Facts

**T**wo serious charges are made against unionism in the wave of venomous and hysterical denunciation now sweeping the country. They are:

1. That the unions are endangering national defense production by strikes.

2. That the union wage demands are boosting defense production costs to prohibitive heights.

In the light of these two allegations, organized labor is put in the position of jeopardizing the safety of the country and making the public pay more for less protection.

It happens, however, that neither of these charges is true. The first was answered in the statistical report obtained from official government records by the American Federation of Labor. This shows that time lost by strikes of A. F. of L. members between June and November of this year amounted to 30 seconds per day, per man.

And the record for all strikes, including the CIO and company unions, amounted to about one-quarter of one per cent of the workers involved.

And during this same period, production increased 45 per cent over the boom year of 1929. So regardless of how many strikes there were, or how many men were involved, labor was turning the wheels of industry faster than they ever turned before in peacetime history.

And how much is it costing?

## Figures

That is answered by the report of Chester M. Wright and Associates, Inc., of Washington, D. C., in their report on defense production and labor costs.

This report, also based on federal records, shows that labor cost, per \$100 of output, has decreased since the start of the defense program and for last May was 2.3 per cent less than the average for 1929.

In other words, it is costing less to produce materials today than it cost to produce them in 1929. Therefore, if labor is sand-bagging industry, as the critics claim, how does it come the cost of producing the goods is declining?

And where does that leave the men who say that labor is shirking its responsibility in the protection of American democracy?

It is to protect that democracy at home, as well as abroad, that the Teamsters' Union opposes crackpot congressional schemes to handcuff the American working man to his machine.

This war will be won on the firing line and on the assembly line by strong and courageous men. It will not be won in congress by the stuff that balloons are filled with.

And when the tumult and the shooting has died away, history will record that it was the strong arm of free American labor that gave Hitler the knockout punch.

---

✚ "The German idea must conquer the world, including the United States, because the Germans are the chosen people selected by destiny and history to rule the earth."—Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda.



# *Opposes Peaceful Picketing*

## **But They Call It a "Union!"**

**T**HE outlaw Brewery Workers' Union received another defeat in the courts last month when it attempted to prevent the Minneapolis Teamsters from peaceful picketing.

That's right! This "union" attempted to get a court order against the fundamental labor right of peaceful picketing.

But Judge Luther W. Youngdahl set the Brewery Workers back on their heels by specifically ruling that the Teamsters could continue to exercise the basic American right of free speech to tell the public what kind of an organization the brewery "union" is.

### **May Follow Trucks**

The Brewery Workers ran into court to stop the wholesale desertion of their members to the Teamsters, following the expulsion of the Brewery Workers from the American Federation of Labor for refusing to follow trade union principles.

Judge Youngdahl ruled, however, that the Teamsters could continue to picket taverns who got their beer from the phoney union. He ruled further that the Teamsters could continue to follow the trucks driven by the Brewery Workers and to advise all customers that they are unfair.

According to Attorney I. E. Goldberg of Milwaukee, who defended the Teamsters, the court order permits all activities in which the Teamsters have been engaged in their organizing campaign.

Minneapolis was the first city to move following the expulsion of the Brewery Workers at the Seattle A. F. of L. convention last fall.

International headquarters in Indianapolis issued a charter for Brewery and Beverage Drivers, Helpers and Warehousemen's Union No. 792, which now represents more than 75 per cent of the beer industry and 100 per cent of the soft drink industry, according to Acting Secretary-Treasurer Larry J. Davidson.

### **Industry Is Organized**

"The Teamsters are accepting to membership the men that the A. F. of L. ruled rightfully belong to us," Mr. Davidson said. It was in protest of this ruling that the Brewery Workers appealed to the courts, only to receive a final stunning defeat in the supreme court of the United States.

The Brewery Workers have consistently violated the laws of the A. F. of L. and now seek to destroy state and federal laws protecting all of labor.

### **Obergfell, Kromelbein, Etc.**

Former members of the Brewery Workers in Minneapolis were amused to receive a recent copy of the union's national publication with "fraternal greetings" from Joseph Obergfell, Albert J. Kugler and William J. Kromelbein, national officers of the Brewery Workers. The managing editor of the paper is Emil Beinecke, and the same issue carried "protests" against the Brewery Workers' expulsion from the A. F. of L., signed by Otto Zoecklein and Walter Wehmhoff.

Apparently Obergfell, Kugler, Kromelbein, Beinecke, Zoecklein and Wehmhoff do not understand the rulings of American courts in support of thoroughly American principles.



## Four States Organize

# *Southwest Teamsters' Council*

**T**HE Southwest Teamsters' Council, representing the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, was organized at a conference of delegates from local unions in Oklahoma City on December 5.

Its purpose is to extend the benefits of Teamster organization to the underpaid and overworked men of these four states.

The next meeting of the council, at which permanent organization will be set up and a program adopted, will be held on January 26 at 10 a. m. in the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth, Texas.

### Meet War Problems

International Representatives Frank Prohl and T. T. Neal have been invited to attend, together with delegates from all Teamsters' locals in the four states covered by the council, according to notices sent out by James E. Hamilton, unanimously elected temporary secretary of the council.

Mr. Hamilton is also president and business agent of Local No. 886, Oklahoma City.

In his opening remarks to the original meeting he pointed to the present emergency and the necessity for constructive action.

### Must Preserve Nation

"The purpose of this meeting is twofold," he said. "As we are engaged today in a great war, a world-wide war, we—the leaders of organized labor—should sit around the conference table to plan our future program in order to perfect a smooth-running procedure of organization.

"This procedure must comply at all

times with the rules and regulations of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and must cooperate, in every respect, with the defense program in order to protect the greatest democracy living today from the clutches of those enemies across the water and possibly a few in our midst at home.

"The second purpose is that we shall not become so hysterical that we overlook the fact that our program should by all means, now more than ever, continue until the millions of unorganized workers in the United States are organized.

"May the two of us, both labor and industry, be fair minded and patriotic enough to comply with our laws and perfect a program that will eliminate unemployment and hunger and preserve the places in industry for those now on the battle front."

### Oklahoma Takes Lead

The delegates attending the original meeting to form the Southwest Teamsters' Council were largely from Oklahoma. W. F. Derden attended from Fort Worth and Bob Rogers from Dallas, Texas. The Oklahoma delegates present were D. C. Hunter, Bert Hill, G. R. Stewart, L. Buchanan, Ted Davis, H. G. Davis, W. A. McAnally, Phil Taylor, Ed Brendle and W. D. Parmer, in addition to Mr. Hamilton.

From this beginning, the delegates expect to perfect an organization that will include all Teamster locals in the four Southwest states and greatly increase the total membership in this area.



## *L. A. Dedicates*——EXPANSIVE EXPANSIVE——*New Home*

Fifteen unions of the Los Angeles Joint Council of Teamsters will move shortly into their new home, a three-story building which the council purchased and is renovating at a total cost of about \$150,000.

This provides the Los Angeles Teamsters with one of the finest homes of any labor organization in the country. The building has five auditoriums, ranging in capacity from 300 to 1,600. All can be linked by loud-speaker system for use on special occasions. The combined seating capacity is 3,000.

The joint council also purchased a lot adjoining the building at West Ninth and South Union, which will be used for parking space.

Finances for the big project were handled by a building committee headed by Rex Smith, vice-president of the joint council. The money was raised by donations from the unions who will use the building.

When the Teamsters move in, they will face an indebtedness of \$53,000, which will be paid off at the rate of \$500 monthly from revenues of the building, Mr. Smith said.



Picture from American Labor Citizen, San Francisco

Leaders in private industry and public life joined the Los Angeles Teamsters in their recent festivities marking the dedication of their splendid new building. This is a scene at the banquet table showing, left to right, District Attorney John Dockweiler, Teamster International Representative Einar Mohn, General President Tobin, Vice-President Eddie Mannix of MGM Pictures and President Harold Waterbury of Joint Council No. 42.



# *Strikes are Over Until War is Over*

(Continued from Page 9)

## **Labor Laws Enforced**

"B. The labor policies as established in the National Labor Relations Act, the Wages and Hours Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Davis-Bacon Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act, shall continue unimpaired.

"C. The normal processes of collective bargaining between employers and labor unions shall continue with respect to wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment. One of the basic and justified aspirations of organized labor to be achieved through collective bargaining is the establishment of union security.

"It is only through the processes of such collective bargaining on a voluntary basis that the necessary conditions can be established which will assure the maximum production without any undue sacrifice on the part of one group for the sake of enhancing the interests of another.

## **Employers Reject Plan**

"D. It shall be the accepted policy on the part of management and organized labor that THERE SHALL BE NO STOPPAGES OF WORK OR LOCKOUTS DURING THE PRESENT WAR."

This program is the result of a conference between the two labor groups after each had previously submitted an independent plan, both of which the employers rejected.

The employers then submitted a plan, which was rejected by labor. The C. I. O. then drafted another plan, which was in substance what the A. F. of L. had first proposed.

The two groups of labor then met to consider it, and it was unanimously adopted, with a few minor changes.

The labor conference was marked by the friendly attitude of the rival labor leaders toward each other. They were in virtual agreement on everything and had lunch together on more than one occasion.

## **Truce in Labor War**

As Mr. Tobin summed it up:

"All the representatives of labor fully realize the dangers confronting the nation and each group assumed it was their duty to set aside, for the time being, on the request of the President, any misunderstandings or bitterness that might have existed.

"If nothing else has come out of this conference, it is my judgment that a great advancement has been made toward a final agreement between the two groups in labor.

"While we have not yet discussed directly (up to December 22) the ceasing of hostilities, it is my judgment that because of the dangers facing the nation, because of the appeal of the President, and because of the good will manifested and pledges made by both sides, that hostilities and bitterness will cease.

## **President Speaks Out**

When the 24 representatives of industry and labor first assembled in Washington, D. C., they were addressed for 45 minutes by President Roosevelt. Those who heard him declared it was probably the strongest appeal ever made to capital and labor.

He asked three specific things, all of which were agreed to by labor and embodied in the statement.

These were that all stoppages of work cease during the war, that machinery be set up to carry out this



program, that speed be made by the conference.

While labor agreed to everything, final settlement was delayed by points raised by the employers, which, labor maintained, should not be under consideration.

### Win the War!

In any event, labor is now committed to the policy of no strikes under any circumstances while the war continues. The procedure to be followed

in disputes will be similar to that now in effect. Unions will proceed with negotiations and conciliation and if no agreement is reached, the matter will then be submitted to local boards or intermediary boards to be set up. The final decision will be given by the national tribunal, which will be enforced by the government and public opinion.

And in the meantime, the big job ahead of both labor, industry and government is to WIN THE WAR!

## Roosevelt Demands Speed!

# *Long War Faces Nation*

**S**PEED was the keynote of the informal message that President Roosevelt gave to the 24 business men and labor leaders assembled to map out a program to push production to unprecedented levels and to eliminate all strikes during the long, hard war ahead.

"In asking you to come here to this conference, I think we should all—every one of us—realize not only the serious purpose before us, but the serious problem as well," the President said.

"Two weeks ago, I suppose the average American felt either that we wouldn't get into the war, or that if we did, we would mop up, if it came to war in the Pacific, in very short order. Rather derogatory remarks were leveled all through this country against any danger from Japan.

"Of course, as we have begun to realize now and realize more deeply as time goes on, there is very real danger to the whole world, because there is a new philosophy in the world which would end for all time—if it is swept into this country, even if it is

swept over the rest of the world—it would mean an end of private industry, and it would mean the end of trade unionism equally. It is a real danger. We haven't won the war by a long shot. It is going to go on for a long time.

"And so I have asked you here to help win this war, just as much as if you were in uniform. I am going to use a word which none of us like—and I don't either. The word is 'must.' I am applying the word 'must' to you as individuals, and to myself.

"A boy, the other day, was out in a plane. The Government did not tell him he had to dive on a battleship and lose his life. That was his 'must,' his own personal 'must.' There was nothing in his orders that told him he had to dive his plane into a Japanese battleship. That was young Kelly's own personal 'must.'

"And each one of you, and I too, we have our personal 'musts.' So, when I use the word 'must,' I want you to appropriate it to yourselves, individually—as Americans.

"Speed now is of the essence, just



as much in turning out things in plants as it is among the fighting forces. It is just as necessary to turn out equipment as it is to drill an army, or build up a navy, after the equipment is turned out. Speed is very, very much of the essence.

"We are here as a group—industry and labor—with a chairman chosen from the Executive branch of the Government, and a vice-chairman from the Legislative branch of the Government, to act. I dug up the word 'moderator.' It's a good word. These two gentlemen are moderators. I don't think they will have to wield any big stick. I think rather they can truly act as exceedingly peaceful moderators in presiding at your meetings.

"I know, if I were a moderator, I would want results—a complete agreement. I would want something else and as moderator, I might help get it. I want speed.

### "Unheard of Things"

"With speed goes something we all know that we have got to have in the next few weeks. We have got greatly to increase our production program. We are still, in a sense—whether you like it or not—the arsenal of the free world. Geographically we can turn out materials without anything like the same physical danger to the workers and to the plants as prevail in Britain, or in China, or Russia. We have got to do perfectly unheard of things.

"I always like a little story that one of my people who came back from Russia told me the other day. When the Germans were approaching not one city, but many cities where industrial plants were turning out fighting munitions, the Russians realizing

that they probably would lose the city or cities, began to move their factories. And how did they move them? They ran a freight train—backed it into the factory, and they loaded the tools into the freight cars. And with every tool—into the same freight car—went the man who was operating that tool. Their simple objective, when they moved 600 or a thousand miles away was to re-establish the factory. They would have the people, the workers with their tools. They did not have to put new people—untrained people—onto these tools.

"And I wonder just a little bit what the average American would do if our Government backed a freight train in and said to every worker: 'Five minutes' notice. You can't say good-bye to your family. Get into that freight car with the tools you are working with. There is your suitcase—a hamper of food, a couple bottles of water. We will let you out when you get a thousand miles or so inland.'

"That is what war means. I pray that we won't have anything actually happening like that over here.

"But speed, and more speed, is essential. And that is why any kind of stoppage of work, anywhere—even if it seems to be something the average manager of the plant, or the average worker in the plant does not deem to be particularly important to winning this war—may be most important.

"We have to feel that we, all of us, are subject to a self-imposed discipline. In other words, I think you have—and I am not telling you in the sense of an Executive Order, or as President—but as an American citizen—that you must reach an agreement."

---

✚ "America will be the easiest of all nations to conquer. Divided against herself, the United States will offer little opposition to our ideology when the hour to strike has come."—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda.





# Editorials



## U. S. Communists Hurting Russia

By Daniel J. Tobin

THERE is a leaflet, or sheet, sent out now by the Communist Party in New York and it is called "The Communist Party, U. S. A., New York Teamsters' Branch." In the last issue they mention the Teamsters and make an appeal to the "Communist Teamsters" to stand firmly in their protection and advocacy and loyalty to the Communist Party, etc.

And then they go on to criticize President Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters because of a telegram he sent to the President of the United States explaining the attitude he found amongst our members, and the trade unions in general throughout the nation, relative to our government's support of Russia in this great struggle.

If we pursued our usual course and policy in the national headquarters, we should not dignify this Communist sheet by answering it. But it gives us an opportunity of setting before our membership our position towards the Communist Party and the Russian struggle for self-preservation.

Let it be clearly understood that we are 100 per cent behind the President of the United States and our government in their desire to be helpful to the Russians, because they are fighting for the preservation of their own land.

We would do the same thing if the President, or the government, decided to help any other country that was fighting for its freedom and for its homes and its own hillsides. This does not mean that we have changed our

opinion one iota relative to the Communist doctrines. They are just as abhorrent to us as they were before.

This Communist sheet above mentioned indicates that there are Communist teamsters. We want to remind them that under our laws no Communist can hold membership in our organization and advocate the overthrow of our government by physical force.

However, we want to give our opinion right here as to the future of Communism, especially to members of certain religious denominations who may not agree with the government, or believe in helping Russia in this crucial moment.

It is our opinion that if Russia is successful in holding her own or in saving herself from the clutches and domination of the monster Hitler and his machine, she will be more tolerant towards religious beliefs when a settlement takes place, and it is our intention—if we have any influence with the President of the United States—to request that that phase of the situation be given serious and deserving consideration.

Of course, we admire the people of Russia for the fight they are making for their homeland, and they have undoubtedly called for the admiration of the free men and women of the world for their heroism.

But we cannot refrain from referring to the machine maintained and supported by both Lenin and Stalin in our country to carry on their vicious doctrines and disruption in labor circles in the United States be-



fore this attack was made on Russia by Germany.

When they were given recognition by the United States government they agreed to withdraw their vicious, disrupting, revolutionary propaganda.

They broke that agreement, and consequently we cannot wholeheartedly have confidence in them in the future, much as we want to help them.

As I said in mass meetings in Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, not because we hate Communism less, but because we hate Hitlerism more, do I feel that we are in duty bound to help Russia in this great struggle in which she is now engaged.

I might slightly qualify that statement by saying I have reason to believe now that conditions will perhaps somewhat change if all the freedom-loving people of the world and the democracies are able to defeat the Hitler machine.

As it looks today, that is going to be a long and dangerous struggle, and we must prepare for it.

The telegram which I sent to the President of the United States was published in the November issue of our magazine, inside front cover. Readers please refer to it.

I am at liberty now to disclose that I received an answer to that telegram from the President, in which he invited me to come to Washington for the purpose of discussing this subject, and others. I have been in Washington and talked over this, and many other matters, with the President during a lengthy lunch hour conference.

I sincerely want to do all I can to help Russia, but I certainly am not changing my mind about the disruptive, Communistic propaganda still carried on in New York and other places by the Communist Party—not quite as rough as before, not quite as

false and disgusting—but still of such a nature that it injures the government of Russia and makes it difficult for us who are trying to bring real help to Russia by backing our government.

The Communist sheet referred to above goes on to say that President Tobin does not distinguish very much between the Communists headed by Stalin, and the Communists in this country who were headed by the late Trotsky.

Certainly I do not distinguish between them because they are all Communists and were both pledged to destroy our form of government and our labor unions. The only difference is that Trotsky was in Mexico carrying on a campaign to overthrow Stalin.

But Trotsky was one of the framers and founders of the Communist government of Russia until he was driven out.

Now then, two of the Dunnes and Farrell Dobbs and that mob in Minneapolis were following Trotsky and his Communism while another one of the Dunnes, still in New York, was advocating Stalin's policy.

Both factions were aiming to get control of the labor movement and especially the Teamsters' Movement, for the purpose of using our movement, if necessity required, against our form of government, and both factions were attempting to get control of our organization for the purpose of furthering Communism, under their own particular leadership.

I will continue to support our government in giving all-out aid to the Russian people in their struggle to maintain their freedom (such as it is), in their own country.

No gangster government has the right to attempt to trample on an in-



nocent people in their native country.

But I give solemn warning to the Communists, whether they are followers of Stalin or Trotsky.

They are doing more in this country to injure the Russian people than any other element that I know of, by their secret, poisonous insinuations endeavoring to create discontent within the unions and endeavoring to inject their anti-religious hatred and beliefs.

And perhaps I should not express this thought, but for the benefit of the friends of freedom and the lovers of justice I will say it is my opinion that the darkest hours have not yet reached Russia, nor have the darkest hours yet come to England, because if Russia is conquered, all of the madness and fury and power of all the rest of Europe directed by Hitler, will be centered on the Battle of Britain.

The future looks anything but

bright and hopeful; but because of the justice of the fight for liberty and the magnitude of our power, I believe that eventually freedom and justice will win. But it can be safely said—and it is now admitted by the leaders in Britain—that if Russia is successful in holding a part of her own land, it will be because of the aid and assistance of the United States.

That also goes for Britain, and my one request is, in behalf of Russia and in behalf of liberty—and I am going to repeat this to the President of the United States—that the Communistic agencies of every character in this country withdraw their secret agents from within the unions and cease all activities, except an appeal to the workers throughout the nation to back up our government in the great task of helping Russia and England and our own country in their struggle for survival.

## What Has the Church to Say?

**T**HE Teamsters' Union is reluctant to believe that the Mormon church is a strike-breaking organization.

But some funny things are going on in the State of Utah.

They demand some explanation from someone in authority in the Mormon church, or else others may not be so charitable as we are in continuing to think well of that church.

For instance, during the recent strike of grocery warehousemen in Salt Lake City, certain rich and influential Mormon business men injected themselves into the controversy to prevent the Teamsters from obtaining a union shop after the employers themselves had offered it.

If these men, who have waxed rich and fat in the Mormon faith, had been

speaking only for themselves, their actions would justify no suspicion of the church itself.

But they attempted to create among the lean and hungry members of the Mormon faith the impression that the church was opposed to the union shop.

They said it was sinful for thin Mormons to try to get more money out of fat Mormons.

And they caused to be printed in *The Deseret News* of Salt Lake City a front page editorial quoting from the opinions expressed by President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church in 1903 on organized labor.

The essence of these statements, uttered some 38 years ago, is that the Mormon church generally disap-



proves of the policies of organized labor.

That is why we rise to inquire what the position of the Mormon church is today. Does the church stand on the utterances made by President Smith 38 years ago? Has the church, or any of its officials, modified the position stated by *The Deseret News*?

And may we ask, just who is it in the State of Utah that speaks for the Mormon church?

Is it the fat Mormons at the head of large corporations who control newspapers and radio stations?

Or is it the lean, hard-working Mormon, trying desperately to clothe and educate his family on the slender

wages that the fat Mormons say are good enough for him?

*The Deseret News* has injected the Mormon church squarely into the middle of a labor dispute on the side of wealthy men who certainly operate a closed shop on Salt Lake City business, if there ever was one.

Is the church satisfied to be classified, in the public press, as the enemy of the poor and the guardian of the rich?

In view of all that the big business Mormons and their newspapers have been saying about the church, the Teamsters' Union believes the time has come for the church to speak for itself—if it has anything to say.

## Rough Stuff Is Out!

**W**E ARE anxious to organize the unorganized, but we do not desire any men in our union whom we have to force in through any violations of the law; and unless we can obtain agreements with corporations by fair, honorable, lawful means, then any other method of obtaining agreements is not desirable.

We have the largest membership of any labor union in the world; over 600,000 members. We have splendid protection to offer our members. We have no serious trouble in getting men to join our union.

Our greatest trouble is in trying to convince certain groups that they do not come under our jurisdiction. We do not want any force or intimidation or threats used with any group of workers anywhere, because they will not join our organization.

We only want them in this International Union with their free consent. Any business agent or representative of a local union who is found

guilty of using force for the purpose of adding members to our union is no good to the local union and is a disgrace and an embarrassment to the International Union.

You must convince the man, or number of men or women who desire to join our union, of the benefits of our organization. You can also refuse, under the law, to handle goods hauled by non-union men, but above and beyond all, there must be no bullying or threatening or rough work.

We repeat, business agents who adopt such tactics cannot remain in our organization. No, we are not preaching lectures, and we are not getting soft. We are expressing the opinion and desire of the executive officers of the International Union as based on our constitution, and we are protecting the name and the honor of the International Union, and perhaps saving some of the hot-heads who think they are all-powerful for a moment, from their own destruction.



## Tobin Praises Teamster Press

**T**HE newspapers published by affiliates of the International Brotherhood have done splendid work, according to General President Daniel J. Tobin in analyzing their record for the last year.

The year has seen five more newspapers established in Arizona, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California. Others are contemplated for 1942. Without exception, all those in existence have done fine work in informing the membership, spreading faith in the doctrines of the Teamsters, and in promoting solidarity behind them, Mr. Tobin said.

"These newspapers have done a difficult job well. But more difficult work lies ahead of them in the coming year. They must be alert to their own interests, as well as to those of our country, because many unscrupulous people will attempt to use the war as an excuse to permanently injure our organization.

"Our first job is to win the war, but we must see that in doing it, we do not permit disloyal and selfish people to destroy the things we are fighting for.

"We must preserve our identity and our influence so that we may make the same contribution to the solution of post-war problems that we did to the winning of the war. Our members will face difficult questions in the days and years that are ahead, and they must rely on the Teamsters' papers to give them the right answers.

"We will tolerate no subversion or perversion of our own press. Editors must be alert to plots to spread dissension and doubt with the object of weakening and confusing us. Any paper that fails to operate within the provisions of the international constitution and for the best interests of our members will be challenged. And we are absolutely opposed to the acceptance of advertising by the Teamster press.

"We cannot tolerate the use of our name by any but a legitimate publication, sponsored by an affiliate of our organization. Today, in the vicinity of New York a paper is using the initials of the Brotherhood in its title and the name of our organization on its editorial page.

"It represents itself as the publication of one of our unions. But none of our unions is sponsoring this paper. I have information that this is a Communist paper, masquerading under our name to gain the confidence of our membership so that it may fill them with revolutionary propaganda after the war.

"We are taking steps to expose this hoax and to prevent this paper from using our name or in any way representing itself as the mouthpiece of the Teamsters' Union.

"Prompt action will be taken by the International against any publication attempting any kind of subversive propaganda either against us, or the government of the United States.

"We intend to preserve our union at the same time that we are preserving our government."

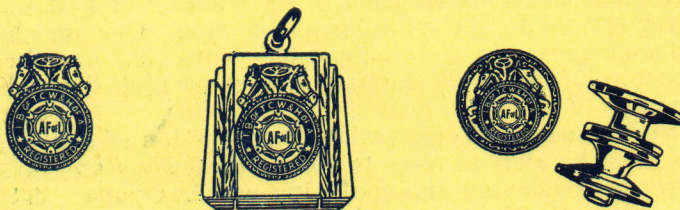


Official Magazine of the  
**INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,  
CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN  
AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

• • •

**Wear the Emblem of Our  
Organization**

**ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM**



The Above Cuts Represent the  
**Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons**  
Sold by the General Office

**THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

Gold Plated Buttons . . \$	.25 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons . . . .	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms . . . .	1.50 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International  
Constitution and Laws . . . Copies, 5 cents each  
Order through your Local

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

**JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary**

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA